

MAYOR GAYNOR WAS SHOT AND HE WAS KILLED

MITCHELL TELLS OF CLEANING UP CONEY ISLAND.

"I sent police investigators and also special investigators from the Commissioner of Accounts to Coney Island. The police reported that conditions were beautiful. The other investigators reported the public practice of views that may not be mentioned. I waited several days but nothing was done. I then ordered the Inspector of the district to be placed on charges. Inspector O'Brien was so treated and Inspector Russell was put in charge. The first day brought an excess of vicious creatures, and the island remained clean that summer. The same thing can be done elsewhere whenever the Mayor and the Commissioner want to do it."

"That Coney Island investigation was not done by experts but by clerks and a chauffeur of the Department of Accounts. Yet they cleaned up the island and O'Brien was free."

"In my opinion there is not a crooked inspector in New York that can't be caught and freed. When a man is crooked he leaves a trail somewhere. One thing that might help would be to give the Commissioner more power in removals and eliminate the review of cases of those removed. But you must assume an honest Mayor appointing an honest Commissioner to give the extra power."

NOT IN FAVOR OF SEPARATE VICE POLICE.

Mr. Mitchell was asked his opinion of the plan of the Citizens Committee to separate vice law enforcement from the regular three. He was not in favor of holding that it would diffuse responsibility and that the regular force could do the work as it now stands if it wanted to.

"I don't believe there is a man on the force who would honestly say that the Mayor and the Commissioner, working together, cannot enforce the laws of the city," he declared.

He said that he thought the term of the Commissioner should be co-terminous with that of the Mayor.

Of Sunday liquor licenses Mr. Mitchell said that a referendum should be used for permanent action.

Mr. Mitchell believed that the Mayor's bureau of vice should have the giving of all licenses. The police should be kept away. He said that an investigation of the Mayor's bureau had resulted in finding that a police sergeant in charge, had been selling licenses on a large scale, showing what would happen when a policeman had anything to do with the matter.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters followed Mr. Mitchell.

"The chief source of graft in the Police Department," he said, "are excessive graft and the social evil. The State Police Commissioner could, under the present law, prosecute violators and take this class of work from the police. The present sixty-six inspectors ought to be doubled, or more than doubled."

Dr. Peters declared himself in favor of a referendum for a test as to whether the people of New York wanted saloons open on Sunday.

Mrs. Vladimir Simkovich, of the Greenwich Settlement suggested the adding of a number of women to the force as a protective measure, especially to guard girls at the amusement resorts.

Another suggestion dealt with a new system of receiving complaints from citizens, especially such complaints as considered public morals.

O. F. Lewis, Secretary of the State Prison Association, told the committee that there were more unfortunate women around Washington Irving High School than in any other section of the city. He said:

"The young girls of the school run the chance of being accosted by men who are not respectable. The danger of contamination of these young girls was very great. I made a report on this and asked for a zone of protection for the law girls coming to the school. The police cleaned up the district immediately. My suggestion is that all of our girls schools should be protected from such women and zones of safety be spread about them."

Henry de Forest Baldwin of the People's Institute said that the wider the discretion in enforcing the laws the greater was the opportunity for blackmail.

"It is absurd to put any such discretion in the hands of the police captain," he said. "The responsibility should be fastened on the Mayor."

He thought the Legislature should refer the whole liquor question to the Board of Estimate. This Board, he said, was the most efficient governing body, while the Board of Aldermen was just the reverse.

Thomas R. Wood, Foreman of the Extraordinary Grand Jury that indicted Inspector Sweeney and other alleged police grafters, was the first witness this afternoon.

"In London the police system is altogether apart from the municipality," he said. "Mayors may come and go but the metropolitan police is not changed. The system is presided over by able and distinguished men. Germany requires trained men who have served in the army to fill the police ranks."

"The New York police have an unusual burden. The foreign underclass settles here. It is up to the National Government, of course, to remedy that part of the problem."

JURORS LOOK WITH SUSPICION ON POLICE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Wood said that jurors looked on the testimony of a policeman with extraordinary suspicion. In his opinion the Commissioner should be appointed

FIREBUG GRUTZ IS SENTENCED TO 22 YEARS' LIMIT

Insurance Adjuster Who Hired "Izzy the Painter" to Serve at Least 12½ Years.

RUBIN IS REMANDED. Begins Confession Before Grand Jury Involving Men "Higher Up" in Insurance.

George Grutz, fire insurance adjuster and broker, of No. 82 East One Hundred and Second street, and Robert J. Rubin, adjuster, of No. 203 Broadway, both convicted of having hired "Izzy the Painter" Stein to set fires for them in tenement houses, were arraigned before Justice Goff today for sentence.

Rubin's sentence was postponed. Assistant District Attorney Weller announcing that he had made a complete confession which it would take him two weeks to repeat to the Grand Jury, beginning to-morrow, and which would involve men well up in the insurance world.

"Grutz," said Justice Goff when the other man was arraigned, "you have been convicted of a dastardly crime. Your object was to make a fortune out of the lives of hundreds of men, women and children in crowded tenements. Your sentence is to prison for not less than twelve years and six months and not more than twenty-two years."

Grutz was convicted of having caused a fire to be started in a thirty-two family house at No. 578 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street. The property destroyed was worth \$75; the insurance claimed was \$90; the amount paid by compromise was \$55.

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WILL EXHIBIT PACKEY TO AID PASSAGE OF CHICAGO BOXING BILL.

Representative Hilton Will Box Four Rounds With McFarland Before Legislators.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—That secular demonstration will aid in passing the boxing bill now before the State Legislature is the belief of Representative George C. Hilton, who drafted the bill. Hilton has challenged Packey McFarland to meet him in a four-round exhibition before members of both houses, soon in the arena at Springfield.

Hilton is a skilled amateur boxer and declares he is prepared to receive a majority of the punches if he can convince the lawmakers that boxing, as regulated under his bill, is a clean, athletic sport and should be permitted in Illinois.

LIFE WAS MADE EASY AT SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL.

Ex-Warden Furey Tells Investigator About Escape of Prisoners—Others Went to Ball Games.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 28.—Wills Bruce Dowd, named by Governor Sulzer to hear the charges made against Sheriff Melville E. Hrush of Suffolk county, on which his removal is asked, today resumed the hearing.

Former Jail Warden Thomas J. Furey, who was dismissed from that position by Sheriff Hrush and who started to testify at the hearing a week ago, was back on the stand.

Furey said Peter Musso and a number of other prisoners used to go to ball games. He had seen one prisoner on the streets as late as seven o'clock in the evening. He had been allowed to go to a moving picture show.

Once he went to the woman's apartments in the jail and found Helen Newton, daughter of the sheriff's brother-in-law, with Esther Harris, whose escape attracted up all the trouble. With them was one Viola Rawlings. Samuel Bolton, a prisoner, was also on that side, although no man had any right there. There were cards on the table and the women and girl had apparently been using them.

The witness told of the escape of several prisoners. One prisoner was allowed to set up a barber shop in the Sheriff's quarters. Another had a shoe-shining parlor.

Others than officials had keys and showed visitors through the jail, he said. The officials frequently left their keys lying in a box that was unlocked. The witness was cross-examined this afternoon.

Without any new information today the stock market was very dull and heavy. The short interest having fairly well covered in the past few days left the brokers without much in sight as an excuse to advance prices.

The closing quotations.

The following were the highest, lowest and last prices of stocks for today and the net change as compared with yesterday's closing prices:

Am. Copper 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Can. 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Oil 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Leather 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Sugar 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Tobacco 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Tea 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Coffee 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Rice 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Wheat 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Corn 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Soybeans 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Cotton 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Lard 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Hops 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Flax 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Linseed 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Mustard 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Pepper 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Cloves 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Nutmeg 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Cardamom 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Vanilla 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Saffron 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Turmeric 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Ginger 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Anise 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Fennel 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Am. Celery 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 + 1/2

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Who Favors Appointment of Women Police

TRUST OFFICIAL BALKS UNCLE SAM AT STEEL HEARING

Vice-President of Corporation, Expected to Be Star Witness, Aids Combine.

BACKED BY ITS COUNSEL Has to Admit That Corporation Absorbed All the Big Iron Mines.

James Gayley, first Vice-President of the United States Steel Corporation, called today as the last witness by the Government at the hearing in its suit to dissolve the Steel Trust, proved a tarrar to the prosecution. Gayley was a Steel Trust, not a Government witness. He was supposed to be the prosecution's "dark horse" because of his known enmity to Judge Gary, head of the trust. Instead, he arrived at the hearing with four Steel Trust lawyers, and his answers were hedged in and combed over by Richard Lindabury, C. A. Severance, David A. Reed, and Raynol C. Bolling, Steel Corporation attorneys.

Judge Jacob M. Dickinson and Henry E. Cotton appeared for the Government. The hearing was held in the Steel Corporation's offices at No. 71 Broadway, before Special Examiner W. P. Brown. Gayley explained that he came from the Carnegie Steel Company to the United States Steel Corporation; that he became the ore expert of the trust; and as such had charge of the mining operations.

Judge Dickinson led him on to explain how the iron ore of the country was gradually absorbed by the Oliver Iron Mining Company, and the Minnesota Iron Company; how the Carnegie Steel Company absorbed the Oliver Company, and the United States Steel Corporation absorbed the Carnegie and the Minnesota companies.

KEPT HAMMERING AWAY AT ONE POINT. Judge Dickinson kept hammering away at one thing:

"Was the ore of these mines sold in competition in interstate commerce before the mines were acquired by the Carnegie Company and the Oliver?"

And the answer almost invariably was "Yes."

Judge Dickinson read from the minutes of the Carnegie Steel Company of March 5, 1907, the following statement made by Gayley at the meeting:

"I told States our position had been the same. We agreed not to sell ore, but would not limit our output."

"What does that mean?" asked Dickinson.

"Frederick T. Gates, representing the Rockefeller interests."

Q. Now state who of the Rockefeller people, or Standard Oil people, were officers or directors in the Minnesota Iron Mines. A. I don't know of any. Never heard of any.

Judge Dickinson read further:

"Mr. Gates, Rockefeller's law man, called me and seemed anxious that we should come to some agreement."

This was from the same minutes. Then Judge Dickinson asked:

"State whether or not at the period here referred to—March 5, 1907—the Minnesota Iron Company and Carnegie Company had been competitors in the purchase of iron from the mines in the Lake Superior district."

Severance and Lindabury objected. They fought almost every other question in the interests of the steel corporation. Severance and Dickinson engaged in several little tiffs. Finally the Judge and Mr. Severance got lost in one of the mine arguments. They went at it hammer and tongs, the Judge in-

terrupted with a piece of paper on which was written the following note:

"Mr. White: If you have not already done it, please see that \$50 protection money is paid to Mr. John Mustard, No. 2 Manhattan street, for the One Hundred and Thirty-first street saloon for April and May. Mr. Mustard will be in about 7:30 to-night. Please attend to this."

McGrath finally admitted it was written by him and that he was in the habit of paying \$50 each month for each of his saloons to Mustard, who was the local or district President of the Liquor Dealers' Association. He did not know of his own knowledge to what purpose this money was put, but he had already made a practical answer to this question by the word "protection" that he employed in his direction to his man White.

There was no going behind the returns, so McGrath had to admit that this system had been instituted about two years and a half ago. It was the witness's belief that every saloon that belonged to the Liquor Dealers' Association paid the same sum. In return they were guaranteed that so long as they did nothing more than run saloons they would be let alone.

In the period that he had paid his assessments McGrath said that he had not been troubled by the police. He said that there were no side shows in connection with his places such as dance halls or card games or poolrooms. Because of that he had always declined to do anything more than pay the regular sum.

The witness admitted that the money paid this way was not, as he understood the situation, a part of the regular revenues of the liquor association, but was solely for the purpose of smoothing over the rough places in the road laid out by the police.

That the payments were efficacious in keeping the saloons from being interfered with, McGrath admitted. He said that his information was to the effect that the money had been used for the benefit of certain individuals connected with Police Headquarters and he did not deny that he had heard—as White had too—that the district inspectors were taken care of in the same way.

John Mustard today readily admitted that he knew James J. McGrath and his manager, White, but denied having had any financial transactions with either of them.

According to the story Mustard told a reporter, his sole transaction with McGrath was receiving from him a five-dollar bill in payment for a ticket to an annual outing held three years ago by the Harlem organization of liquor dealers, of which Mustard is, and was at that time, President.

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It is understood that Mr. Whitman's detective have renewed the unsuccessful efforts made by special agents of the Governor's commission to find Detective Hoffman, who is believed to have played an important part as intermediary in the strange transactions between Lawyer Anhalt and those whom Thaw was relying upon to get his release from the madhouse.

The District Attorney said that he had not yet made up his mind whether or not he would summon Thaw to testify before the Grand Jury as to the sum he gave Anhalt and what that money was designed for and as to any understanding he may have had with Superintendent Russell. Thaw is believed to hold the key to the whole situation, but there is some doubt as to his status as a witness, being legally insane.

The note was read to Secretary Knox by Ambassador Bryce, at the Secretary's office and a copy was left with the Secretary by direction of Sir Edward Grey. It is withheld from publication for the present to afford Secretary Knox an opportunity to lay it before President Taft, but it has been transcribed that the note shall be given out for publication in the Sunday morning papers in this country, and the Monday morning papers in Europe.

PORT OF NEW YORK. ARRIVED.

New York City. Southampton. Liverpool. London. Glasgow. Belfast. Cardiff. Swansea. Bristol. Plymouth. Exeter. London. Southampton. Liverpool. Glasgow. Belfast. Cardiff. Swansea. Bristol. Plymouth. Exeter. London. Southampton. Liverpool. Glasgow. Belfast. Cardiff. Swansea. Bristol. Plymouth. Exeter.

NEW YORK. ARRIVED.

New York City. Southampton. Liverpool. London. Glasgow. Belfast. Cardiff. Swansea. Bristol.